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be avoided. The ceiling must be free from cobwebs and dust. All openings must be screened and flies kept out.

(d) Bins used for holding oysters before they are opened must be washed out thoroughly from accumulations of dirt and shells before each filling.

(e) The opening benches must be kept clean. Frequent flushings and scrubblings will be necessary with boiling water at the places where the openers stand.

(f) All utensils such as pans, measures, colanders, buckets, cans, etc., used for holding opened oysters must be of such construction and such material that they may be properly cleaned. They must be thoroughly washed and then scalded out with boiling water or steam at least once every day. Knives used for opening must be kept thoroughly clean.

(g) An abundant supply of pure water, both hot and cold, must be available for washing the oysters, for flushing the bins, benches, and floors, and for washing the utensils.

(h) The ice box or refrigerating room in which oysters are held must be kept clean and free from odors. The cooling of oysters must be effected as rapidly as possible.

(i) All employees must be cleanly in habits and person. While at work they must wear aprons, jumpers, or overalls of washable material, which must be kept clean. Every facility must be provided for employees for washing their hands frequently, particularly after using closets.

(j) Toilet facilities must be provided, but they must be so located and constructed that there will be no danger of pollution from this source, and the closet must be kept clean.

(k) Spitting upon the floors of oyster houses is strictly forbidden.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Poisons—Sale of. (Chap. 263, Act Mar. 18, 1912.)

Section 2 of chapter 213 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the words "*veratrum viride*," in the tenth line, the words "compounds of fluorine," so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Whoever sells arsenic (arsenious acid), atropia, or any of its salts, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cotton root and its fluid extract, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, Donovan's solution, ergot and its fluid extract, Fowler's solution, laudanum, McMunn's elixir, morphia or any of its salts, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, opium, Paris green, Parson's vermin exterminator, phosphorus, prussic acid, Rough on Rats, strychnia or any of its salts, tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of digitalis, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of *veratrum viride*, compounds of fluorine, or carbolic acid, without the written prescription of a physician, shall affix to the bottle, box, or wrapper containing the article sold a label of red paper upon which shall be printed in large black letters the name and place of business of the vendor and the words 'poison' and 'antidote,' and the label shall also contain the name of an antidote, if any, for the poison sold. He shall also keep a record of the name and quantity of the article sold and of the name and residence of the person or persons to whom it was delivered, which shall be made before the article is delivered and shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the district police and by the police authorities and officers of cities and towns; but no sale of cocaine or its salts shall be made except upon the prescription of a physician. Whoever neglects to affix such label to such bottle, box, or wrapper before delivery thereof to the purchaser or whoever neglects to keep or refuses to show to said officers such record, or whoever purchases any of said poisons and gives a false or fictitious name to the vendor shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50. The provisions of this

section shall not apply to sales by wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists to retail dealers, or to a general merchant who sells Paris green, London purple, or other arsenical poisons, in unbroken packages containing not less than one-quarter of a pound, for the sole purpose of destroying potato bugs or other insects upon plants, vines or trees, except that he shall record each sale and label each package sold as above provided.'²

Births and Deaths—Reporting and Recording of. (Chap. 280, Act Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Physicians and midwives shall, within 48 hours after the birth of every child in cases of which they were in charge, mail or deliver to the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the birth occurred a notice stating the date and place of the birth, giving the street number, if any, the number of the ward in a city, and the family name. Failure to mail or deliver the said notice shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense. The notice required by this section need not be given if the notice required by the following section is given within 48 hours after the birth occurs.

SEC. 2. Physicians and midwives shall make and keep a record of the birth of every child in cases of which they were in charge and shall, within 15 days after the birth, mail or deliver to the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the birth occurred a report of the birth, stating the date and place, the name, if any, of the child, its sex and color, and the names, ages, places of birth, occupations, and residence of the parents, giving the street number, if there be any, and the number of the ward in a city, the maiden name of the mother, and whether or not the physician or midwife signing the birth return personally attended the birth. If the child is illegitimate, the name and other facts relating to the father shall not be stated except at the request in writing of both the father and mother filed with the return. The record to be kept by the physician or midwife, as above provided, shall also contain the facts hereby required to be reported to the city or town clerk. The fee of the physician or midwife shall be 25 cents for every birth so reported, which shall be paid by the city or town where the report is made, upon presentation to the city or town treasurer of a certificate from the city or town clerk stating that the said birth has been properly reported to him. The report required to be made by this section is in addition to the report required to be made by the preceding section, and as above provided, if made within 48 hours of the birth, the report required by the preceding section shall not be required. A physician or midwife who neglects to make and keep the record hereby required, or who neglects to report in the manner specified above, each birth within 15 days thereafter, shall for each offense forfeit a sum not exceeding \$25. The city or town clerk or registrar shall file daily with the local board of health a list of all births reported to him, giving the following facts: Date of birth, sex, color, family name, residence, ward, physician or midwife.

SEC. 3. Section 3 of chapter 29 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 93 of the acts of the year 1910, is hereby repealed.

Hypnotic Drugs—Enforcement of Laws Relative to. (Chap. 283, Act Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 372 of the acts of the year 1911 is hereby amended by striking out the words "or those who are entitled by law to have possession of any of the above-mentioned articles," in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth lines, and inserting in place thereof the words "or a common carrier or porter when transporting any drug mentioned herein between parties hereinbefore mentioned," so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. If a person makes complaint under oath to a police, district, or municipal court, or to a trial justice or justice of the peace authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that he has reason to believe that opium, morphine, heroin, codeine,